MR. MARTIN'S POLICY

His Reasons for Postponing Action on Pension Measures.

The Chairman Willing to Assume All Responsibility in Order to Protect the President and Hoke Smith.

SAMPLE WHITE HOUSE CRANK

President Cleveland Carefully Guarded Against Attack.

Fort Wayne Democrats Likely to Be Appeased by the Appointment of Zollinger as Pension Agent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- "I have no complaint to make of the language attributed to me by the Journal correspondent respecting the inaction of the House committee on invalid pensions upon the many measures before it or of the anti-pension policy of this Congress. I suppose I committed an error by omission. I should have added in my interview reported in the Journal that it would do no good, that it would avail nothing, to report bills from the invalid pensions committee, because the House would not pass them. It is probably a keen appreciation of this fact that has led Chairman Martin to be so lax about securing a meeting of the committee or action upon

This is what Representative Waugh said to the Journal correspondent after reading a Washington special in the Indianapolis Sentinel of Nov. 5, in which Chairman Martin, of the invalid pensions committee, contends that Judge Waugh and the Journal correspondent have done him an injustice. The Tipton Congressman stated further that the only error the Journal correspondent had made in reporting his views upon pension matters, the inaction of the invalid pensions committee and his work upon pensions, was in attributing to Representative Johnson, of Richmond, the introduction of a resolution on Oct. 23 which he himself had introduced. This error was made, not by "some irresponsible person who was temporarily in charge of the work here," as stated by Chairman Martin, "but by the ordinary method in which such errors are usually committed-in carelessness upon the part of the Journal correspondent during the haste in which dispatches are often prepared for the wire.

Judge Waugh wants it distinctly under-

stood that he has not, as the Sentinel interview with Chairman Martin would lead the reader to believe, repudiated the statements attributed to him in Journal specials and apologized to the Congressman from Bluffton for having given a fair statement of the facts in relation to pension matters in the House. Judge Waugh is a consistent man and a warm personal friend to Mr. Martin. The Journal correspondent is also a personal friend of the chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and would not knowingly misrepresent his position upon any subject. If Mr. Martin, in failing to make an effort to secure a quorum of his committee during three months of the session of Congress, and exerting no effort to secure action upon the hundreds of pension bills intrusted to his care, desires to absolve the administration of President Cleveland and the anti-pension temper of Congress of all responsibility and assume It himself, he will find no one in Washington to offer objection. Judge Waugh and the Journal correspondent, in calling attention to the fact that the committee on invalid pensions had made no effort to secure action upon pension bills, were charitable enough to credit Chairman Martin with friendliness toward pensioners and ascribe his apparent indifference to a knowledge that action by his committee upon pension measures would avail nothing, either from a warning by Hoke Smith and the President or those leaders of his party who control affairs in Congress. It seems, however, that Chairman Martin takes exceptions to this view of the situation and desires it understood that he alone is responsible for the inaction of his committee of the approaching session when no legislation will have been had in the interest of pensioners, and all efforts to expose the enmity of the administration toward pensioners have been directly or indirectly smothered by the chairman of the commit

tee on invalid pensions. If the resolution of Representative Waugh providing that charges against pensioners must be made known to the pensioners themselves, so that they will not be condemned and never know the grounds of their condemnation, was referred to the committee on pensions, as stated by Chairman Martin, instead of the committee on | al government in Hawaii is regarded as the invalid pensions, when the chairman of the latter committee was upon the Hoor and witnessed the proceedings which referred the resolution to the committee on pensions, he is as much responsible for smothering it as if he had objected to the resolution, for he knows that the committee to whom the resolution was referred has not jurisdiction over the subject matter and that it should have been referred to his own committee. It does not appear of record that Chairman Martin moved on the floor of the House, subsequently, for the reference of the Waugh resolution to his own committee. The fact that Charles L. Moses, of Georgia, is chairman of the committee on pensions, with anti-pension proclivities, is a reasonable guarantee that the Waugh resolution would not be reported favorably from that committee, and explains it all. If Chairman Martin is really outside the influence of Secretary Hoke Smith and desires pension legislation, he can show his good disposition by drumming up a quorum of his committee when Congress assembles, next month, and giving the friends of pensions an opportunity to report some of the many bilis before that P. S. H.

A SAMPLE CRANK.

One of the President's Would-Be Visitors-Mr. Cleveland Careful. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- "Can I see Mr. The question was asked by a mediumsized, rather shabby-looking individual, as

he entered the White House the other day, As the great door closed behind him and he stood in the vari-colored vestibule, he peered about in a rather wild way, so as to excite the attention of the doorkeepers.

hesitatingly, "I think the President is busy just now, but you can look around the house and amuse yourself until we learn if he

As the stranger, who wore a soiled shirt and no collar, strolled around through the corridors, the great east parlor, and back through the Blue and Green rooms, and out toward the conservatory, a couple of detectives in the plain garb of private citizens, might have been seen wandering aimlessly about, one in front and the other following in the rear of the visitor. "Can I see the President now?" inquired the stranger, returning to the main entrance, and looking abstractedly into the

face of a doorkeeper. "Not yet," was the reply. "The President is not receiving to-day." "But I must see him, and I must see him now," said the stranger, his eyes showing for the first time that he had a diseased Sulting his words by action, the stranger strode over to the stairway in the center

of the corridor leading from the vestibule

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

to the East parlor and the upper rooms. As he placed his foot upon the first step of the stairway another detective or policeman in citizen's clothing laid his hands gently upon ti. crank's arm and exclaimed: "Excuse me, but do you want to see anyone upstairs?

"I want to see the President," came the reply, in a firm voice. "Have you sent up your card?" "No, I have not. I want to see him without a card.

"The President is not receiving to-day, and before any one can see him he must send in his card and make an appointment for an interview. The wild-eyed stranger protested until he became a little boisterous, and he was then gently led out of the executive man-Incidents of this character and experi-

ences with various grades of cranks have occurred at the White House almost every day since the assassination of Mayor Car-ter Harrison at Chicago. Little is said of the epidemic of cranks about the premises of the President. The doorkeepers, policemen and detectives and the other employes at the White House are forbidden to talk about such things. The reason is manifold. It would be dangerous to have the impression go out to the country that the President's premises were ridden with pestiferous persons and dangerous cranks. It would put into the heads of otherwise harmless individuals the idea that notoriety could be achieved by bulleting or knifing the chief magistrate of the United States. It is not an easy matter to see President Cleveland, either at the White House or in his private residence out at Woodley, a few miles west of the city's center. A crank may easily gain admission to the White House, but it is almost as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a | needle as it is for an absolute stranger, without proper credentials, to gain admission to the presence of Mr. Cleveland. It has been published broadcast that the present occupant of the White House was "scared of his life," was "afraid of cranks" and all that sort of thing. It has been stated in every quarter that there never were half so many detectives and policemen and safeguards thrown about the President as now, and that he is shadowed wherever he goes. Attention has also been called to the fact that Mr. Cleveland is never seen riding in public places, and that when he does go out it is in a closed carriage, accompanied by one or two men be-side the occupant of the driver's box, and that he never goes walking. It is true, also, that he does not stroll around the White House grounds or frolic on the greensward out at his country home. It is also true that when he emerges from the White House after his day's labor to ride in a closed carriage out to Woodley he fairly hustles out of sight. But under the present stress of crankism this condition is not to be wondered at. It is improbable that if either the fearless Lincoln, who used to prowl around Washington at all hours of the day and night alone, in the most dreadful days of the Republic, or Harrison, who had the nerve to himself throw one crank out of the White House, and who almost daily walked over any portion of Washington, were in the White House now, he would note the change in conditions and either wear a coat of mail or have a care about exposure to the new army of insane villains which is terrorizing

TO PLACATE FORT WAYNE. Ensley May Be Removed to Make Way for Zollinger.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- At the pension office to-day the statement was made to the Journal correspondent that ex-Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, would soon be appointed to his old position-that of pension agent for Indiana. It was not the intention up to within a few days, it was explained, to displace Pension Agent Ensley till his four years are up, some time in February, but the refusal of Internal Revenue Collector Bracken to do anything for Fort Wayne has created a crying necessity for the immediate appointment of Zollinger in order to placate certain office seekers It was expected by Representative McNagney and other prominent Democrats in the Twelfth district that the chief deputyship under Bracken would go to an Allen county man. The early appointment of Zollinger will enable the unterrified at Fort Wayne to recover somewhat from the disappointment in Bracken, as Zollinger can name some of his assistants from that city. Representative McNagney, it is said, expects the appointment of Zollinger before

WILL UNDO HARRISON'S WORK.

Cleveland Trying to Find a Way to Restore Hawaii to Liliuokalani. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- It is evident that there is much to be told in the Hawaiian matter yet. Secretary Gresham declines to impart any information on the subject whatever. His office gives no ray of light upon it. The discussion of the policy toward Hawaii at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday seems to have given information and that he will be responsible at the end | to some members of the administration that have lacked it heretofore. Bits of talk on the subject have trickled through to the public since then in a way that does not indicate that the source of the information is friendly to the policy. It is evident that it is not a policy friendly to the present provisional government of the islands or the purpose for which it was formed, which was annexation to the United States. There is reason to believe that the present provisionresult of the landing of marines from the oston in Honolulu at the time of the revolution and, as already stated in these dispatches, the desire of this administration is to go back over all the steps taken by the last administration and undo them. Wellinformed persons who comment on these facts point out the difficulty for the United States government in deposing the provisional government in a diplomatic way after having formally recognized it as the lawful government of the islands, received its accredited diplomatic representative and accredited a United States minister to it There seems no authority for believing that the United States minister has been given the power to exercise anything more than a moral influence to secure a re-establishment of the conditions in the island that obtained before the recent revolution. The fact that such an influence is to be tried indicates that there is some hope that it will succeed. But there is practical unanimity among those well acquainted with the islands that no more moral suasion will ever serve to depose the provisional government

and re-establish the queen. The United States navy will view with little satisfaction any effort to restore Queen Liliuokalani in Honolulu. Officers in the navy have been ardent annexationists, and the opinion has prevailed among them that Queen Liliuokalani represented the British interest in the islands. Just at the present they are very discreet about expressing any

NO HOOSIER NEED APPLY.

Cleveland Not Likely to Look to Indiana for a Public Printer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

opinions on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Three or four Hoosier aspirants for position will be interested to learn that it is expected within the next week that the President will appoint "Well," replied one of the doorkeepers, a Public Printer. It is known that he has for some weeks had in mind Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, who was Public Printer during Mr. Cleveland's first term. It is barely possible, although not probable, that the result of the elections of Tuesday may lead the President to change his plans about who should fill this office. Mr. Benedict is a warm personal friend of the President. The present incumbent of the office-Mr. Palmer, of Illinois-has, during the past six months, been dismissing Republicans by wholesale and appointing Democrats, and for that reason a feeling has gained ground in Washington that he expects to be retained in the office, but a gentleman who has recently talked to the President says that an early change is contemplated. There is very little hope that the office will go to Indiana, even though it does not go to New York.

Protests of Tobacco Manufacturers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.-The committee appointed by the convention of tobacco manufacturers of the United States to appear

before the ways and means committee and

protest against any increase of the tax on manufactured tobacco was accorded a hearing this afternoon by Chairman McMillin, of the subcommittee on internal revenue, and Mr. Spence, of Cincinnati, acted as spokesman. He said they represented eighty of the most prominent tobacco manufactories of the country, and had been unanimously instructed at a meeting of these manufacturers to state that any increase of the tax on manufactured tobacco would be inimical to the interests of both the manufacturers and growers of tobacco by reason of the lessening of consumption. The committee recommended that if any legislation whatever be enacted affecting the tobacco interests, it be a repeal of the law of 1890, which permits the sale of leaf tobacco to the consumer without the payment of taxes. They argued that the repeal of this law would largely increase the government revenue from tobacco.

Treasury Cash Lower than Ever. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The low-water mark of the net available balance of the treasury was reached to-day, when the total stood at \$39,908,242, of which \$84,656,412 was the gold reserve. The large expenditures over receipts thus far this month is responsible for this condition, but no alarm or uneasiness is felt at the department. The hope is expressed that better times will soon come and the reserve, as well as the net currency balance, will again begin to rise. It was said at the department to-day that no orders having in view the actual coinage of the silver builion in the treasury purchased under the Sherman act have yet been issued, but they are expected at any time. Active preparations are still going on in making ready the ingots and blanks for the coinage, so as to be in readiness when the orders are received.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Asks Advice. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Mr. Harry Smith, Assistant Register of the Treasury, has received a letter from Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, asking advice as to what action she shall pursue in dealing with re-Since the enforced retirement of Miss Phoebe Couzins, the secretary, the board has been divided by rival factions and a good deal of wrangling has occurred at the various meetings. Mr. Smith has advised Mrs. Palmer to try to effect a harmonious settlement. Mrs. Palmer is expected in Washington in January. Washington in January. A preliminary report of the accounts of the women's department has been received at the treasury, but has not been approved up to the present time by the Secretary.

Must Let Politics Alone. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to-day addressed a letter to Mr. Murphy, the collector of internal revenue for the Milwaukee district, which, it is believed, outlines the policy of the administration as to government employes participating actively in politics. Mr. Murphy has held his acceptance of the office in abeyance until he could ascertain the views of his superior officers on the subject. The Commissioner's letter to Mr. Murphy conveyed the intimation that, according to the ideas of the civil service entertained by the administration, it would be well to leave himself entirely free to devote all of his time to

the duties of his office. The letter was

written at the direction of Secretary Car-

Decrying Mail Subsidies. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The report of the superintendent of the foreign mail service was made to the Postmaster-general to-day. The most interesting feature of this document is the criticism which it makes of the subsidies granted under the act of March 3, 1891. The subsidies have made very little, if any, change in the increased number of trips or the time made by the vessels, the report states. The subsidies are known as the contract service in the department, and the superintendent

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- J. E. Gilbert, of Indianapolis, is at the Fredonia.

Miss Katie Quinn, of Springfield, O., is at

would have cost without the subsidy act.

says that this service has cost the govern-

ment \$406,927 more than the same service

the American. M. D. Helm, formerly of Muncie, has gone to the Adirondack mountains, in New York State, for recreation. He has been indisposed for some weeks. Mrs. Helm, who has been ill for several months, is recuperating. James E. Shepherd, of Indianapolis, called at the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, to-day, and talked over the proposition to resume his old position. He has not yet decided what he will do about it. If he goes back it will likely be at a reduced salary. The Secretary of the Treasury has been reducing Republican clerks by wholesale, recently, in order to make places to which Democrats are promoted. President Cleveland to-day refused a pardon to William May, of Indiana. It was not until to-day that Captain

Fritts, chief of the special examination division in the Pension Office, returned to his desk for real work. He has been quite ill at his old home in Kentucky for some The resignation of Horace Dyington, col-

lector of internal revenue for the Sacramento district of California, has been requested by Secretary Carlisle.

POISON IN THE PORTER.

Children Charged with the Death of Their Mother and Sister.

BOSTON, Nov. 9 .- The mystery surrounding the tragic deaths of Mrs. Hannah Toole and her daughter Margaret, at their home in South Boston, last night, after partaking of a bottle of porter, has added horror to-night. Once more the silent hand of death entered the home of this once happy family of nine and claimed the father at 6 o'clock to-night. There were four of the family present at the bedside of the dying man. There were Joseph, John, Patrick and Annie. Michael and Minnie were confined at the station house charged with the murder of the mother and Margaret, whose bodies lie at the City Hospital morgue. The father passed away never knowing that his wife and daughter had gone before. He had been confined to his bed at the home for months suffering from an incurable malady. Wednesday night he had been watched by his wife and daughter Margaret, and at 9 o'clock he fell off into a sound sleep, and the two watchers left the bedside and went into another room. In the room which they entered was a son, Michael. He was sent for a bottle of porter, the drinking of which caused the death of Mrs. Toole and Margaret. The report of the medical examiner shows that there was evanide of potassium enough in the stomachs of the two to kill forty men.

Crank Andrews at Home. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9 .- Mongolia Andrews, the Kansas City telegraph operator who was arrested in New York on the charge of attempting to extort money from Edwin Gould, has returned to his home at Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of this city. He says he was kept locked up in a foul smelling cell five days and nights and then released and told to leave town. According to his story he did not threaten Gould or make any demand on him. He says he intended to ask Gould to either promote him in the Western Union service or put him in a position in some other corporation in which he could earn money enough to support his family, or give him a pointer on the market which would enable him to speculate successfully. Andrews denied emphatically that he had any intention to harm

Gould. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle. IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME

Pennsylvania Line. Commencing Sunday, Nov. 12, train No. 16, leaving Indianapolis at 9:45 p. m. for Louisville, and train No. 17, leaving Indianapolis at 4 p. m. for Chicago via the Pennsylvania line, will be discontinued. W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

It is unnecessary to visit Spas where sulphur springs can be availed for bathing purposes since Glenn's Sulphur Soap answers the same purpose and saves the ex-pense. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or

Brown, 50c.

Monon Route Notice. leaves the Union Station at 6 p. m. daily hand of another. What struck him most and 51 arrives at the Union Station at forcibly was the dignity with which power \$330 a. m. daily. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A. was wielded. In the world's history the

TAFFY FOR YANKEES

Lord Kimberly Discusses Great Britain's Foreign Relations,

And Tells the Guests at the Lord Mayor's Banquet that "We" and the United States Are Great Nations,

MATABELES WHIPPED AGAIN

Gladstone Will Not Change His Policy Regarding South Africa.

Brazil Rebels Making Little Progress -Another Powder Magazine Blown Up and Sixty Persons Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- Alderman George Rob-

ert Tyler was to-day installed as Lord

Mayor of London, with all the pomp and ceremony attendant upon such a proceeding, to the disgust of the many thousands of unemployed people in London, who were of the opinion that the money spent on such a useless parade might have been more beneficially used in providing some assistance for the families of the starving poor fractory members of the woman's board. of London. Some of the spectators made a show of hissing the procession, which outburst of feeling was promptly smothered by the show-loving public, who so dearly love a lord mayor's show. The morning was bright for a London morning; that is, the sun made desperate efforts to shine through a mixture of fog and smoke that always hovers over the great metropolis. The weather was quite cold for this time of year, causing the airily clad girls upon the various symbolical cars to shiver until their faces were almost blue. and causing them to present a pinched-up appearance, which was positively distressing to behold. So chilly did the symbolical damsels appear that many young men of a jocular turn of mind, at the various halts made by the procession as it wended its way to the city, offered their ulsters to the shivering girls, and there is doubt that these garments would have been thankfully accepted had it not been for the fact that a goddess can hardly be expected to wear an Inverness cape. One of the features of the cars was an accurate and elaborate model of the new tower bridge, which was really a very attractive piece of work. -

> The new Lord Mayor succeeds Rt. Hon. Stuart Knill, in whose election more than ordinary interest was taken in view of the fact that he is a Roman Catholic, an 1 refused to promise to conform to some of the observances of protestantism incident to the office of Lord Mayor, and an energetic attempt was made to keep him out of office. Lord Mayor Tyler was born in 1835, and is the son of a former Alderman of the corporation of the city of London. The new Lord Mayor became a member of the corporation in 1877, and was appointed alderman ten years afterwards.

> At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guild Hall, this evening, Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied to the toast to the navy. He said that the government was determined to develop the navy and to maintain England's supremacy on the sea. It was the intention to make the navy efficient enough not only to defend the shores of Great Britain, but the distant colonies and British commerce in every part of the globe. Earl Spencer paid a glowing tribute to the courage and discipline of the brave men who lost their lives by the sinking of the battle ship Vic-

> The toast to the Ministers, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Roseberry, was responded to by the Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary for India. Lord Kimberley said the foreign relations of Great Britain were friendly, but the government could not contemplate the increase in the number of armed battalions in the countries of Europe, which made the continent seem almost like an armed camp, without anxiety. "There is a very different state of things in another continent," continued Lord Kimberley. "We have nothing to fear from our friends and brethren on the American continent. We and they have given many signal proofs that the dissensions between great nations, and there are no greater nations than the great American Republie and our own, can be settled without the arbitrament of war. No better augury could be obtained for the continuance of these cherished relations between us and the great Republic than the recent settlement of the Bering sea dispute. I am glad to see the distinguished American embassador with us. I can assure him that our feeling for his country, always friendly, has been greatly augmented by that most auspicious

> Lord Kimberley referred to the recent reception of the British fleet in Italian ports, and then adverted to Spain, which he declared was in hearty sympathy with Great Britain. With reference to the troubles at Mellila he said that Great Britain would be glad to act in concert with the other powers for the restoration of peace in Morocco. All the powers he said, sympathized with Spain on account of the fiendish atrocity which occurred in Barcelona on Tues-

Turning to matters in Afghanistan, the speaker said that Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul had been a conspicuous success, and he believed that the settlement concluded respecting outstanding questions was satisfactory to both parties, while the important relations of the Ameer were placed upon a more secure and permanent basis than that upon which they had hitherto rested. The negotiations with Russia also promised to result in a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Pamirs question. He could not speak concerning the negotiations with France in regard to Siam, but the government was fully alive to Great Britain's commercial interests in Siam and the importance of maintaining the British position on the frontier. He expressed the hope that England's friendly but firm policy would result in a satisfactory settlement of that matter also. There was, however, a dark side to the Indian picture with regard to silver. He was convinced that but for the measures taken by the government exchange in India would have fallen to a shilling. It was too soon to say whether the measures were altogether successful, but the government was convinced that they He referred to the importance and signifi-

cance of the fact that the home rule bill had been passed by the House of Commons and claimed that there had been a distinct diminution of agrarian crime in the island since the government entered into office. In October, he said, there were less cases of agrarian crime than in any month during the past fifteen years, and this without exceptional laws. The government looked upon the dispute between the coal miners and the owners with grave concern, owing to its bearing upon general trade, a large portion of which might go abroad before the dispute was ended and never return. He mentioned as an instance the trade in iron and steel for India, which Great Britain possessed almost entirely a decade ago. Now, however, the British trade in iron with India was only double that of Germany and Belgium, while in steel England was largely behind those countries. Mr. Bayard, the United States embassa-dor, proposed a toast to the late Lord

Mayor and made a short, neat speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown to himself and the honor paid to his country in the invitation to him to join this evening's gathering. It was a suggestion of that kind of intimacy that came of kindred blood that they had asked him, who had only lived a few months under the benignant rule of the ex-Lord Mayor, to propose his health. Even at the moment of popular acclaim and triumph of the present Lord Mayor he was disposed to say "Let others hail to the rising sun; I bow to him whose course is run." (Cheers). Mr. Bayard wished to say to his English cousins, perhaps he might say brothers (cheers), that there were few things that struck men who held civil power more than the ceremonial attending the devolution of power. He knew of no place, except where the English tongue is spoken, where great public power passed from hand to hand amid the acclamations of the people wherever it was exercised. He had witnessed it in America. With great impressiveness he had seen the power, both executive and legislative, over more than sixty-five millions of people pass with quietness and assent amid the acclamations of the public. This was possible because the reign of law continued Trains 51 and 52 will carry passengers be-tween Indianapolis and Delphi. Train 52 from the hand of one trusted servant to the

trouble had been statesmen would not readily yield power, but that was not the Anglo-Saxon theory of government. To-day's cere-monial showed that the will of the people of England was carried out in a spirit of honor and trust.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Matabeles Defeated Again by the British-House of Comons Debate. LONDON, Nov. 9.-It is reported here that the British have won another victory over the Matabeles. The rumor that King Lobengula has been captured is unconfirmed. On the contrary, Mr. Sidney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, read in the House of Commons to-day a message from Sir Henry Lock, high commissioner, to the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, saying that Major Gould-Adams had reported to him, under date of Nov. 6, as follows: "Yesterday the Makalakos asked for protection and stated that the column from the east was in possession of Buluwayo. King Lobengula has fled and his large army has also fled towards the Gwai river. I am starting with my column for Buluwayo immediately." Mr. Buxton added that the news was satisfactory and that he hoped there would be no further hostilities.

Mr. Labouchere moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the Matabele campaign. Mr. Labouchere was supported by nearly all the Radicals below the gangway and by the anti-Parnellites, who rose on their seats. Mr. Labouchere said he moved to call attention to the bad policy of permitting the chartered company to establish any claim in regard to the security of the government of Matabeleland or to continue the warlike operations in that country. He reviewed at length the action of the company, which was strongly condemned. Mr. Labouchere contended that the hoscilities against the Matabeles were deliberately declared for the purposes of aggression. There was nothing to show that King Lobengula had intended to attack the Mashonas or the chartered company. The war might be prolonged and the company might find itself unable to cope successfully with it. The taxpayers' money was being spent to enable the company to get something in order to swindle and cheat British investors. Steps ought to be taken immediately to stop the filibustering and massacreing now being

practiced by the country. Mr. Buxton replied that it was not advisable to make a premature statement of the government's policy. The company, however, was alone answerable for the peace of the Mashonas and not the government. With regard to the charge that the company had forced the war to retrieve its financial position, Mr. Buxton said it was inevitable that the Matabeles would eventually be absorbed, peacefully or otherwise. Judgment upon the shooting of Lobengula's envoys ought to be suspended until the result of the inquiry has been made known. The government agreed that the war ought not to degenerate into a war of extermination or in the expulsion of the Matabeles. The government had not a free hand in the matter, as it was tied by the acts of its predecessors, which could not be ignored. The Matabeles and Mashonas were included in the company's charter without distinction. The government also bore in mind that but for the company they would have lost this large portion of Africa. The government would deal with the question with due regard to the rights and interests of the natives, the company and the empire.

Mr. Balfour said that the present government could not disclaim responsibility for the war. As to the matter of the late gov ernment which conferred the powers upon the company he was more than ever convinced of the wisdom of that policy.

Mr. Gladstone said that the government did not desire to be disassociated with what had occurred in Matabeleland. He did not agree with the statement that the company had tried to swindle the British public. The company had met with great difficulties, owing to the Matabele raids, which were a source of serious danger to new industries in Mashonaland. Mr Labouchere was wrong in assuming that King Lobengula was master in his own country. On the contrary, the younger men had forced the King's hand, and the government was forced to demand that he maintain peace and prevent further raids, The government could not assume the responsibility of acceding to Mr. Labouchero's request for the peremptory cessa-tion of hostilities, and he thought the discussion had been carried quite far enough.

A dispatch from Fort Victoria says that Dr. Jameson telegraphed to Premier Rhodes, from Buluwayo, at noon on Nov. 1. saying that the Matabeles had again attacked the colonists. The attack, it seems, was made immediately after the laager (camp) was formed at the headwaters of the Imbendezi river. The Matabele force numbered seven thousand men and was composed of the regiments which attacked the company's troops near the Shaghali river on Oct. 24, but the Matabeles had been reinforced by two royal regimentsthe Imbezo and Indago-which did most of the fighting. The attack lasted an hour, at the end of which time the enemy was routed, losing quite a thousand killed. Dr. Jameson adds that the loss on the British side was only three killed and seven

Commissioner Sir Henry Loch cables from Cape Town as follows: "Two Englishmen who were at Buluwayo at the outbreak of the fighting were found safe when that place was occupied by Administrator Jameson. It is reported that King Lobengula had ordered two Matabele warriors to remain at Buluwayo and protect them." The correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Company at Cape Town telegraphs that it is reported that after a skirmish in which the chartered company's native allies under Chief Khama lost four men killed and eight wounded. Khama, with his seventeen hundred followers, left the Britishers on the pretext that he was afraid of smallpox, and returned to his capital, Palapie. But for a subsequent victory the desertion of the allies would doubtless have resulted in serious consequences. It is now known that the Matabeles in the attack upon Major

BRAZILIAN REBELS KILLED.

Sixty Mangled by the Blowing Up of

Gould-Adams's column burned one wagon,

looted three others and captured a span of

a Powder Magazine. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.-The Herald has a communication from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs which contains the following: "A second powder magazine of the rebels on Governor's island, occupied by them, containing more than two hundred tons of powder, exploded while they were transferring the powder to the vessels. The rebels lost sixty men and some small ships, several officers being wounded. Two officers and sailors of the British squadron were also killed. They were at the time in the neighborhood of the magazine. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of the rebels. Nichteroy is daily bombarded by the rebels, whose efferts to land are always repulsed. The fortress of Villegagnon is very much battered and answers with little energy to the fire of the loyal forts. Three columns of the army, in combination with the vessels of the navy that remain loyal, with forced marches, have been dispatched to capture the island of Santa Catharina.' A dispatch to the London Times from Montevideo, contains the following advices from Rio Janeiro, under date of Nov. 3: "The insurgents have placed three guns on the island of Mocangue. Skirmishes with the government troops occur daily. The government forts continue to fire on Fort Villegagnon. The casualties are small on both sides. The foreign legations have received a circular from Admiral Mello, the

insurgent leader, asking that they recognize his rights as a belligerent. By doing so, he says, the danger to life and property in the city will be decreased. The foreign representatives consider the application premature. There is a strong undercurrent of feeling here in favor of the insurgents. It is thought that their success would mean the abolition of militarism and a general reform in the method of the government . The foreign war ships maintain a position of neutrality and refuse to give protection to vessels landing cargoes of war material. "The provisional government has made the following additional appointments: Minister of the Interior, Senhor Cassal; Gov-

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ernor of Santa Catherina, Senhor Machado; Commander of the Forces, Lorentino Pono; Chief of the Navy, Admiral Mello; Commander of the Southern Squadron, Admiral Lara; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Silveira Martino. The last-named person-age is a man of great influence. He was a leader of the revolution in Rio Grande do

"The insurgent troops expect to move in a northerly direction shortly, in order to attack Santos. It is thought they will land on the coast near that city. A speedy ces-sation of hostilities is thought to be not unlikely. The newspapers are publishing articles adverse to foreigners, whom they accuse of favoring the cause of Mello."

Prince of Wales's Birthday.

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated to-day at Sandringham. The church bells were ringing during the morning hours and flags were flying everywhere in the vicinity of the residence of the heir apparent to the British crown. There were present at Sandringham, in addition to all the children of the Prince of Wales, the Duchess f York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Count and Countess of Paris, the Princess of Helena, the Earl of Rosebery, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron Houghton, the Earl of Cadogan, the Brazilian minister and others. The gentlemen of the party went shooting during the morning. At noon a dinner was given to three hundred laborers and workmen employed upon the Prince of Wales's estate, and there was a display of fireworks in the evening. The Prince of Wales was born Nov. 9, 1841.

President Vasquez's Rash Act. LA LIBERTAD, Nov. 9.- The firing upon the American flag by the commander of the port of Amapala on Monday, when seven cannon shots were sent after the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica, is deeply regretted by the whole population. It was all done by President Vasquez's direct orders, such was his keen desire to get hold of his old enemy Bonilla, who was on the Costa Rica, but he now throws the entire blame on the commander of the Port Villilla. United States Minister Baker, who was on the Costa Rica at the time, has gone to Acajutla in order that he may meet Mr. Young, United States minister to Guatemala, and Honduras, who is on board the illated States war ship Alliance. They will discuss the affair.

Santander Almost Deserted. SANTANDER, Nov. 9 .- All the dynamite has now been removed from the wreck of the steamer Cabo Machichico, which blew up Friday afternoon last, causing great loss of life and immense damage to property. Business is still suspended at this port, over twenty thousand people having abandoned the town and encamped about Sardinero. Another dynamite steamer has arrived off the port, but it is not thought likely that the authorities will allow the dangerous cargo to be landed.

The Greeinn Ministry Resigns. ATHENS, Nov. 2 .- The Ministry sustained a check to-day through the election of a President of the Chamber. The candidate elected was supported by Tricoupis, and was chosen by a large majority. The Premier hastened to the palace in order to inform the King of the fact. As a result of the conforence the Premier resigned. The King asked for time to consider the matter. Later in the day the entire Greek Cabinet

Cholera at St. Vincent. LISBON, Nov. 9 .- It is reported that cholera has broken out at St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde islands. Rumors to the effect that some epidemic had broken out there have been in circulation for some time past. Several deaths are now report-

ed at St. Vincent. Twenty-Five Anarchists Arrested. BARCELONA, Nov. 9 .- Twenty-five Anarchists were arrested here to-day, on suspicion of having been implicated in the re-

Cable Notes. Emperor William and the Empress and children, it is reported, will visit Italy in

the spring. The Marquis of Queensbury and Miss Ethel Weedon were privately married, according to a dispatch received at London, at East Bourne on Tuesday last. The bride is described as being both young and

The Reichsanzgier says that the star of the Order of the Royal Crown has been conferred upon Prof. Mommsen, the celebrated jurist and German historian. On June 15, 1882, Prof. Mommsen was tried in Berlin for having, in an election speech, slandered Prince Bismarck. He was ac-

To remove tar rub in grease (lard is as good as anything) until the spot seems pretty well loosened, and then wash in planty of hot water and soap.

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